

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Springfield

AND/OR COMMON

Dodd Farm**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

East side Wye Neck Road (Now called Carmichael Rd)

CITY, TOWN

Queenstown☒ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1st

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Thomas W. Dodd, Jr.

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

Rt. 1, Box 319

CITY, TOWN

Queenstown

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21658**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Queen Anne's County CourthouseLiber #: CWC 113Folio #: 471

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

QA-439

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Dodd Farm is located on the east side of Wye Neck Road approximately 1/4 mile east of Carmichael and four miles southeast of Queenstown. The house and associated farm buildings are sited on high ground along the west side of Madam Alice's Branch, a tributary of the East Wye River.

The early brick house is oriented on an east-west axis. Probably dating to the last quarter of the 18th century, the house was originally 2 1/2 stories high, five bays wide and one room deep, with flush brick chimneys at each end of the pitched gable roof. An early if not original two story brick wing projects from the east gable wall. In the mid-19th century the main house was raised to three full stories and the interior was completely renovated.

The south facade of the house, facing the driveway, serves as the front facade, but the position of the interior stair suggests that the north facade was equally important at one time. A double paneled door is centered in the first story of the south facade, flanked by two 6/6 windows

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

on each side. There are five 6/6 windows ranged across the second story and five 3/3 windows in the added third story. Four three-light cellar windows pierce the foundation wall, one below each first floor window. The original brickwork is laid in precise Flemish bond above a molded ovolo water table and a three- to five-course bond foundation. A three-course Flemish bond belt-course stretches the full length of the facade between the first and second story. The added third story is laid in seven-course common bond with slightly smaller, smoother brick. A two-course corbeled cornice is carried across the eave of the third story. When the third story was added, one section of original brickwork was replaced between the second and third bay from the west on the second story, and the jack arches were rebuilt above all of the first and second story window openings. Patches in the brickwork on either side of the front door indicate the location of an original entrance porch which was replaced with a larger, mid-19th century porch with heavy square, chamfered posts with molded caps. The porch and the main house are covered with a standing seam metal roof.

The only openings in the west gable wall are a

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

pair of six-light windows in the upper gable, flanking the flush center chimney. The original brickwork is laid in three-course bond above the molded water table and common bond foundation. The belt course also is carried across the gable wall but is laid in stretcher-header-stretcher bond rather than Flemish. The raised third story is clearly visible and the pitch of the original roof line is sharply outlined. Two seams in the south end of the foundation indicate a blocked bulkhead cellar entrance location.

The north facade is similar to the south facade, with double paneled doors in the center bay flanked by two 6/6 windows on each side. The window opening closest to the door on each side has been enlarged to form "jibb" doors. The lower six-light sash can thus be raised and paired panel doors opened to allow direct access onto the porch. There are five 6/6 windows ranged across the second story and five 3/3 windows across the added third story. The brickwork is Flemish bond above a molded water table and three-course bond foundation; a three-course Flemish bond belt course extends across this facade. The added third story is laid in seven-course bond with a corbeled brick cornice. A one story porch dating to

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

the mid-19th century extends across the center three bays on this facade.

The east gable wall is almost entirely concealed by the two story brick wing. Two window openings in the upper gable have been bricked up. The original brickwork is laid in three-course bond and the added third story is seven-course bond.

The two story wing appears to be early if not original. The brickwork is keyed into the main house, though somewhat awkwardly in places. It seems likely that the house and wing were not built concurrently but that the wing was constructed after the walls of the main house were completed, as there is evidence of the "racking" or keying slots commonly left for joining a wing. The exterior face of the foundation wall of the main house, visible from the crawl space under the wing, is finished but the joints are not tooled, suggesting that it was intended to be covered.

The south facade of the wing is set back approximately 18 inches from the main house. There is a door in the east bay, an original 6/6 window in the west bay and a second 6/6 window to the left of the door that appears to be later. There are two 6/6 windows on the second story, one in the east bay and

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

the other in the west bay. A 6/6 pitched roof dormer window is offset to left of center. The brickwork is laid in Flemish bond with no water table or belt course. The eaves are boxed in and trimmed with a complex crown mold and a plain frieze board below the soffit.

The east gable wall of the wing is laid in three-course bond. A pair of window openings flanking the flush center chimney have been bricked up. The gable eaves are trimmed with badly weathered rakeboards.

The north wall of the wing is set back approximately nine inches from the north facade of the main house. The original fenestration pattern evidently consisted of a door in the east bay and a 6/6 window in the west bay of the first story and 6/6 windows in the corresponding positions on the second story. Later, the first story door was changed to a 6/6 window and another, slightly smaller 6/6 window was added immediately to the west. There is one 6/6 pitched roof dormer to left of center on the third story.

The interior of the main house consists of a modified center passage plan in which the north end of the east room is partitioned to form a secondary passage connecting the center stair passage with the

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5 DESCRIPTION

wing. This secondary passage appears to be a mid-19th century alteration. The stair rises against the east wall of the passage to a landing at the south end, then turns 180 degrees and continues to the second story. It is an open-string stair with a large turned newel, tapered balusters and a simple walnut rail. The carriage piece is decorated with ornately scrolled stair brackets. In recent years the area below the carriage has been enclosed for storage space. The south double doors have fully raised fielded panels typical of the Federal period, while the north doors are also paneled but with flattened ogee panel molds typical of the Greek Revival period. The fireplace in the west room is fitted with a white marble mantel that is similar (but more heavily carved) to a mantle in the Villa (QA-175), an Italianate house near Sudlersville constructed in 1859. The fireplace in the east room has been closed off and the mantel removed, but the chimney breast is flanked by a pair of four-door cupboards with fully raised Federal panels. All of the woodwork on the first floor, including the stair, dates to the mid-19th century renovation. The doors and windows are framed with "paneled" architrave trim with turned bullseye corner blocks.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.6 DESCRIPTION

The interior door openings have paneled soffits and jambs and the window openings have splayed jambs that extend all the way to the floor.

On the second floor, the center passage plan has been modified by the addition of a small bath at the north end of the passage. The fireplaces have been blocked in both the east and west chamber, but a superb marbleized mantel with Greek details survives in the west room. Two six-panel Federal doors have also survived, all of the other trim is beaded and rabbeted, dating to the mid-19th century. A door in the east gable wall of the east room leads down six steep steps to the second story of the wing.

On the third floor, there are two chambers on the east side of the stair passage and one large chamber to the west. The trim is beaded and rabbeted; the interior doors are simple Greek Revival doors with two vertical panels on each face. The ceiling is plastered with machine-sawn lathing nailed with machine nails. The rafters are also machine-sawn.

The first floor of the wing was originally divided into two rooms, with a large kitchen to the east at ground level and a small room two steps up from the kitchen to the west. This room was at one time used as a pantry and in recent years has been partitioned

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.7 DESCRIPTION

to form a small passage and a bath. A steep, straight-run stair rises against the east wall of the west room to the second story. A large cooking fireplace has recently been uncovered on the east gable wall of the kitchen. This fireplace has a heavy wood lintel and an iron trammel bar in the throat. A door in the south end of the west wall of the kitchen opens onto a short run of stairs leading down to the cellar under the main house.

The second story of the wing consists of a large room to the east, a small room to the northwest and a stair hall to the southwest. The large east room is heated with a small fireplace with a mid-19th century mantel offset to right of center on the east gable wall. The second floor ceiling has been exposed in this room, revealing machine-sawn joists. The interior partitions on the second story are constructed of beaded vertical paneling. A steep stair leads up to the third story, which is divided into two finished chambers. The plaster on the third story is applied to machine-sawn lathing secured with machine nails.

There is a full cellar under the main house, with access from the kitchen wing. The plan of the cellar is somewhat unusual. It is divided by thick brick partition walls to form a narrow passage along

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.8 DESCRIPTION

the east three bays of the south wall, a large room to the west and two smaller rooms to the north of the passage. There are arched chimney bases on each gable wall. Window-like openings allow ventilation between the four rooms and are barred with diamond-section horizontal wood bars set in heavy frames. The ceiling joists and much of the first floor framing was evidently replaced in the mid-19th century. Some of the earlier joists were cut off and left embedded in the walls. The replaced joists are a mixture of machine-sawn and circular sawn and are reinforced with diagonal bridging.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
100-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Probably constructed in the late 18th century, Springfield is a particularly large example of a center passage, single pile plan house. Originally 2 1/2 stories high, the house was enlarged in the mid-19th century to a full three stories, the first floor plan was modified by the addition of a secondary passage to the wing, and the interior was extensively renovated. Some Federal woodwork still survives, but the majority of the interior decoration dates to the renovation and is typical of the Greek Revival period. The most significant interior details include a pair of built-in cupboards with Federal doors, the handsome Greek Revival stair, a mid-19th century white marble mantel, and an unusual marbleized Greek Revival mantel on the second story. Other interesting features include the unusual cellar plan with original barred ventilation openings and the large cooking fireplace recently exposed in the kitchen.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

3/10/82

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

STATE

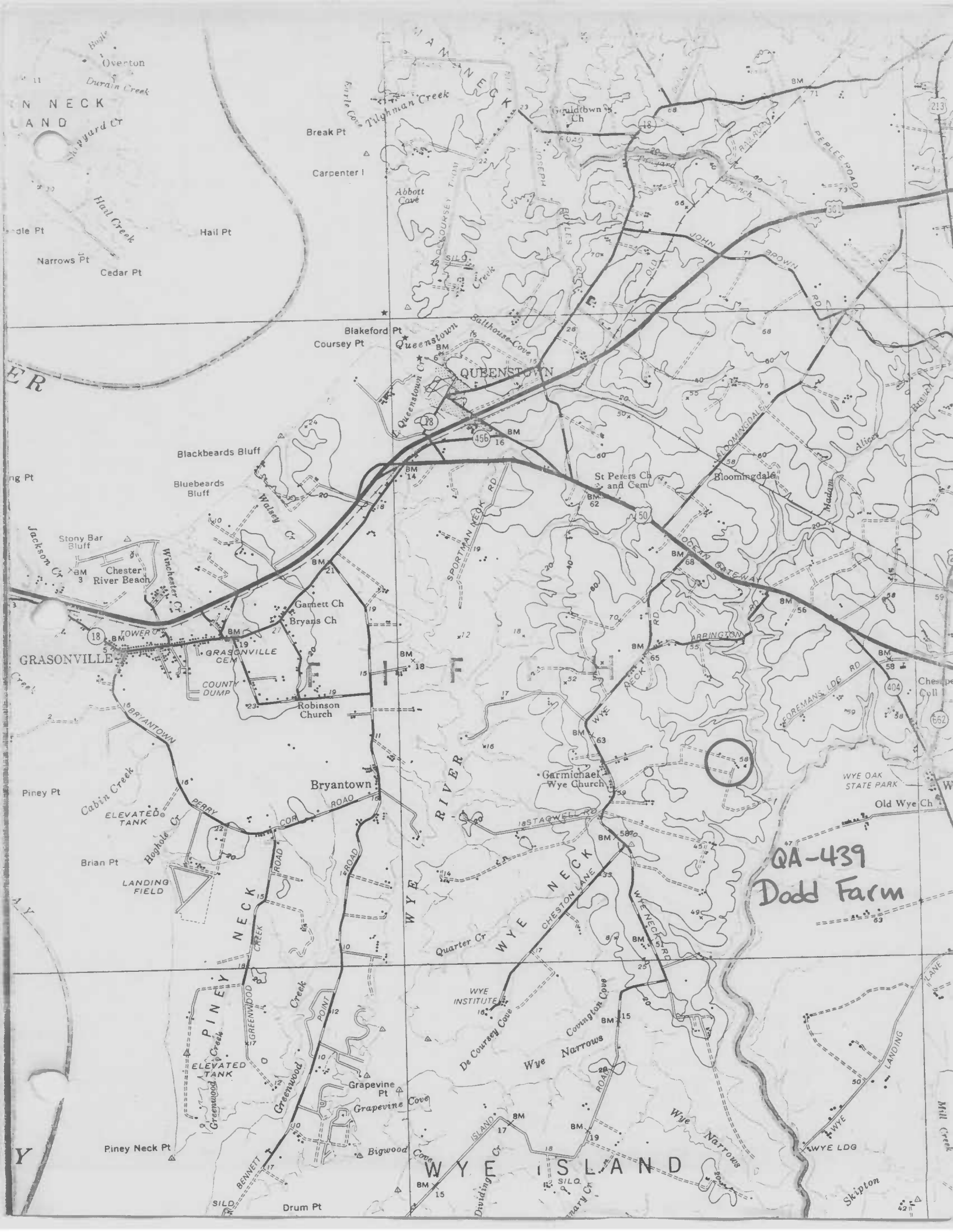
Maryland

Field Notebook QA-28; Recorded October 2, 1980.

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



QA-439
Dodd Farm



QA-439 Dodd Farm
Queenstown vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1981
View from Southwest



QA-439 Dodd Farm
Queenstown vicinity
Orlando Ridout V 1981
View from Southeast



QA-439 Dodd Farm
 Queenstown vicinity
 Orlando Ridout V 1981
 North facade